

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899

## THE WAIALUA LITIGATION.

The affairs of private corporations are ordinarily of no special interest to the general public, but the status of the Waialua Agricultural Company has become a matter of general public interest for a number of persons.

Its stock is owned by nearly 600 persons. It has deservedly been considered one of the most promising of the recently floated plantations, and the pressure to obtain its stock has resulted in the heaviest litigation ever before the courts of this country.

Two sets of subscribers are claiming 10,000 shares of stock worth a par value of \$1,000,000 and now worth on the market about \$1,500,000. One set are known as the "San Francisco subscribers," the other as the "Honolulu subscribers."

The company has recognized the Honolulu subscribers, received one assessment from them and entered their names on its books. The San Francisco subscribers have brought thirty-three suits in equity to compel the company to issue the shares to them and have secured injunctions prohibiting the issuing of shares to their rivals.

Circuit Judge Perry has just decided in favor of the San Francisco subscribers.

Meanwhile, the company being unable to deliver shares, both of the rival sets of claimants refuse to pay assessments. The company cannot enforce payment against the Honolulu subscribers by selling the shares, because it is placarded thirty-three deep with injunctions prohibiting it from disposing of the shares. It cannot proceed against the San Francisco subscribers, because it does not recognize them and has already recognized the Honolulu people; and if the shares are issued to the San Francisco people the Honolulu claimants threaten to immediately bring suit against the company for the shares which they have partly paid for and which the company has agreed to issue to them. Meanwhile the expense of developing the plantation is going on. Assessments to the amount of \$900,000 have been collected and spent, and Castle & Cooke have had to advance the company \$325,000 which is now due, and there is no money in the treasury.

A mill must be erected costing \$500,000, and pumps and railroads to the amount of \$270,000 must be paid for during the coming year, besides the running expenses for fourteen months, at least \$40,000 a month, or \$600,000, making a total necessary expenditure within the next fourteen months of \$1,695,000 with no allowance for further development.

To meet this there is available \$400,000 not yet paid in by the assessable stock not in litigation, and during the course of next year a small sugar crop amounting to about \$400,000. The Editor of this paper owns no Waialua stock. Moreover he is a member of the Bar and as such is in duty bound to cheer on a course which would appear to promise a lucrative practice to a large number of his professional brethren for several years to come. But leaving the lawyers out of consideration, the best interests of the stockholders and the company would seem to be served by delivering the company from the injunctions now crushing the life out of it and the cloud of litigation pending and in prospect which if allowed to go on bid fair to involve in ruin one of the best enterprises in the country.

## THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

De Toqueville said fifty years ago in his "Democracy in America," that the rule of the majority in the United States was that of a tyrant. He was a profound believer in the cause of democracy, but in a cold analysis of its workings, saw how the theory of self-government was seriously qualified. For, if six millions of voters and free men must submit to what they conscientiously believe to be the unwise and disastrous rule of seven millions of other voters, called the "majority," there is practically no self-rule for the six millions. Their only protection against this absolute power of the majority is to furiously resist it in speech and document.

The attitude of Mr. Edward Atkinson and his friends, the Anti-Imperialists, shows the curious working out of the theory of democracy.

Probably a majority of the people of the United States sustain the President's course in subduing the Philippines. Although that course may involve perplexing questions, and develop some inconsistent practices and doctrines, it is on the whole a wise and progressive policy.

But what is the political duty of Mr. Atkinson and his friends who are, it is said, encouraging the Philippines to

continue their revolt against the government? The Expansionists tell them to "shut up;" that they are guilty of crime in abetting the Filipinos to kill our men, and cause our treasure to be wasted; that they are in a minority, and minorities, however large, must sit down in silence, whatever their convictions are.

Here at once crops out the tyranny of the majority which De Toqueville described. And yet, these Anti-Imperialists are guaranteed the absolute right of free speech, under the Constitution. They are not guilty of treason until they commit an overt act. If the ruling majority denounce them, are they not enforcing a moral tyranny which is, after all, worse than physical tyranny?

When Cleveland was elected to the Presidency, the Republicans freely declared that the domination of the Democratic party would work the ruin of the country. Perhaps it did do great mischief. Whether it did or did not, the Republicans refused to sit in silence under the rule of the Democratic majority. They opposed that rule persistently and bitterly, and finally succeeded in overthrowing it.

These efforts of Mr. Atkinson and his friends, are precisely on the same lines. They are as sincerely honest as the Expansionists. Senator Hoar has certainly the reputation of being an intelligent and upright man. At least Massachusetts thinks so.

But the Anti-Imperialist encourages the Filipinos to revolt, to kill our soldiers and waste our treasure. He is taxed to pay for a war that he believes is unjust. He says so, because, under a Republican constitution, he has the right to say. But his saying so may be good as powder and ball and rifle to those in revolt. The attitude of the Democratic party, during the Civil War, led the South to believe that the North would finally consent to a separation. But the government could not shoot or hang or imprison all the Democrats.

So these are perplexing questions. Six millions of Democratic voters are, it is assumed, opposed to the war. Seven millions of Republican voters are, it is assumed, in favor of it. The Anti-Imperialists say it's "un-American" to expand. The Republicans say it's "un-American" not to expand. So the air is full of the mud-balls of "un-Americanism." In the mean time the good sense of the people reaches out for the wisdom of the hour, while it dodges the mud-balls, and it will grasp it, and make it the policy of the nation.

## PRIZE FIGHTING

The prize-fight which occurred on Friday night is a vivid reminder that we are at last within "a civilized country," as the traveller said when he saw a gallows standing on the edge of the town. Public sentiment generally suppresses, through the law, the exhibition of powerful men pounding each other before a large and appreciative audience, because it is said to be "manly." The object of these fighters is not to secure any "good" whatever, but to gratify, for the most part, the feelings of men whose souls are filled with pleasure and even ecstasy when one man down another, or one dog down another. While prize-fighting without gloves is now generally forbidden, the law makers have made some concession to those whose lives would be a barren waste, if their souls cannot be elevated, and their hearts cleansed, and their refined senses gratified by the sight of two animals engaged in combat. Compelling the fighters to use gloves is, of course, depressing to one who has inherited and cultivated that love of the scrimmage, which the Irishman showed, when, in his despair at the peaceful condition of the fair, he shouted: "Will some gentleman please step on me coat tails!"

The students in anthropology insist that this love of combat in men is a trait or habit, which shows that man never had a divine origin in Eden as it is described in Genesis, but that he is only an evolution from the beast, and cannot get rid of these propensities without better environments and education. The prize-fight and the cock-fight and the bull-fight are strong evidences of the truth of this proposition.

Gradually the roots of these traits are pulled up by education and wholesome sentiments. Until they are entirely pulled up, some concession must be made to those who find life to be an arid desert unless their weary spirits are occasionally revived by the blessed sight of two men solemnly punching each other's heads. Those who dislike such exhibitions must not forget that it would be, in some measure cruel, to cut off all pleasure from those who are so constituted as to strengthen their manhood by the sight of a beasty pounding. Now that executions are no longer done in public, the men of a certain type suffer a moral emaciation from the loss of thrilling scenes to relieve the monotony of every day life, and derive a feeble pleasure from the prize-fight. Let us be thankful that the humane rules of the ring sternly discountenance, in these fights, the biting off of the nose and the gouging out of the eyes.

## A COMMERCIAL ERADICATION.

The general prosperity of the entire country is unnatural. It is the swing of the pendulum up to the highest degree of the arc of profitable commerce. Four years ago, the pendulum swung the other way up the other branch of the arc of commercial depression. For seventy years the pendulum has swung between adversity and prosperity.

And why? The iron industry gives the answer in its history. This industry, owing to definite causes which need not here be explained, has never in America provided for a surplus of iron in storage, a scheme which prevails in Scotland and in England. For six years the output has been limited. Many blast furnaces were put out of use. The iron masters have been on the ragged edge of commercial failure, for want of markets.

Suddenly prosperity touches trade as soft rains touch the earth. Every industry revives and the iron which is the basis of all great industries, first of all. So the supply of iron has now run short, and its price enormously increased. The iron masters are straining their resources to meet the demand. The effect of this great and excessive demand is to put into operation every blast furnace in the country. Many of these furnaces are out of date, but can produce at present prices without loss. Many of them are not situated in the right localities. All of them have gone into blast and are adding to the market supply. At the present moment even with the incessant working of all the furnaces, the supply is inadequate. But, on the other hand, the amount of the daily output is in excess of the normal demand. The history of the iron trade will repeat itself. Before many months, the supply of iron will be in excess of demand. The needs of the manufacturers of iron goods will be in a measure supplied. The iron masters will compete with each other in the market. The old fashioned blast furnaces will be "blown out." Prices will fall. In the meantime the prices of wages have gone up and the cost of producing iron is increasing.

A dull and falling market in iron, means reaction in business. Over production means tight money markets. The pendulum of trade begins to swing up the arc of depression. So the country passes from the delirium of prosperity to the melancholy and distress of over-production.

The writers on this phase of our commercial lives, suggest the use of a balance wheel in trade, which will prevent the recurrence of these extreme effects. But even if a scheme was invented by which excessive production could be prevented, it could not be put into practice without the consent of the producers. The Trusts are the balance wheels in some of the great industries. They do prevent the disasters from over-production. The people will gradually discover, in the present condition of public sentiment in America, that such Trusts are organized upon a reasonable basis, and are not organized to "skin the public," are the balance wheels of trade, and are created by the necessities of the situation. They are the fruit and flower of the existing species of commercial plants. Trusts will disappear when the intelligence of the people is such that a better variety of plants is substituted.

That there will be a reaction in trade prosperity is, of course, beyond question. When it will take place, and how far the pendulum will swing up the arc of depression, depends to some extent on unknown factors.

## CALLINGS FOR GIRLS.

If the pessimists who predict the rise and final fall of the great Republic, wish to see what hostages the nation is giving to secure the upward progress of American civilization, let them watch the colleges for girls. The real danger to liberty, the real drawback to real progress, in the past, laid in a one sided civilization,—the education of the men, and the ignorance of the women.

The recent inauguration of Miss Caroline Hazard as the President of Wellesley College, presents a picture which contrasts the present education of women, with the obsolete systems of the past. The narrow theory of New England, which kept women in moral subjection and ignorance, because they were the "weaker vessels," has given way to wiser and better thoughts. The cultivation of the individual becomes most important. Miss Hazard, the superior in gifts and knowledge to a multitude of educated men, wisely said in her address:

"The problem is not that of simply bringing children into the world, but what kind of a mother shall be educated; or if the highest development of motherhood is denied to her, how she shall take her place in the world, as a useful and honored member of the community, having children of her spirit."

When one reads the simple, strong, philosophical, profoundly sensible thought expressed in this address, it suggests a contrast with the addresses

of the able presidents of Harvard and Yale, and Williams, during the past century, for there have not been any clearer conceptions of life and its relations to all things than is found in these words of a woman.

Although it was said by Heine that the history of the world was that of commerce, then wealth, then decay, and dissolution, he failed to see or predict that in the future, the educated woman, instinctively taking a wiser view of life than men, would stay the approach of the deadly "dry rot" which has heretofore followed material prosperity. For in her, education will develop and make the strongest force in the world, not that of wealth, but what Miss Hazard calls the "power of love." This power will be the intelligent interpreter of what Christianity is, and all knowledge will be its hand-maid.

## THE NEW MINISTER.

The appointment of Mr. Alexander Young to the office of Minister of the Interior will be generally approved, because he is an able man, an old resident, and a thorough man of affairs. He is familiar with our commercial affairs, the questions concerning our mixed races, with our land system, and with our political affairs. His executive ability is shown in the successful conduct of his own business.

While President Dole has been urged to appoint other well qualified men to the office, the responsibility, after all, for the conduct of the public business, rests on him, and he is justified in choosing his own advisers and assistants. In the present transition period Mr. Young will make a safe and strong adviser.

## IS IT A JUST WAR?

Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said in the British House of Commons, that the government would protect British subjects, wherever they reside, and that the demands made by it upon the Transvaal Government were for that purpose. The Boers have voluntarily admitted, even encouraged the British and other foreigners to bring their capital to the Transvaal, reside there and educate their children there. They have invited foreigners to settle as the Kings and Chiefs of Hawaii invited foreigners to settle in these islands.

But, in these later days, it must be accepted as a political maxim, that an intelligent person, possessing also good character, shall have the right to participate in the government of the country in which he resides. There are of course some qualifications upon this proposition, and the weak point in it, theoretically, is that there is practically no impartial arbitrator to be found, who can adjust the rights of the parties.

The Boers, for their own gain and profit, have admitted Outlanders to their territory, until these foreigners outnumber the Boers, and are superior to them in brains, education, and wealth. When these resident foreigners ask to be allowed some political rights which will protect them against Boer extortion it is refused. The Outlanders, following the example of the Americans who engaged in the Revolutionary war, protested against taxation without representation. Fortunately, there is a powerful friend and protection behind them, who is selfishly interested in good government in all parts of the world, because good government in any part of the world means increased trade, increased wealth, increased demand for British goods. The American Revolutionists found a powerful ally in the French nation.

And there cannot be good government in South Africa, if the Boers make undue trade and political discriminations against respectable foreigners.

The United States are deeply concerned in the future government of Africa. On that great continent will be found in the future, a large population of intelligent people who will furnish a vast trade with the United States. The British are now fighting to establish an order of things, which will secure to the American people commercial rights throughout Africa. The British, whenever they establish good government, and open up trade, do not, like all other nations, to themselves and forbid competition. So that the present movement of the British towards subduing the Boers, is one that is in the interests of the commerce of the world, and the United States will be among the first to take advantage of the sacrifice of blood and money which the British are about to make.

The spectacle is indeed a strange one at the present hour. The American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is gathering 60,000 fighting men in the Philippines, simply and only in the interests of universal law and order. At the same time, the British branch of the Anglo-Saxon race is mauling the same number of men in South Africa, for the purpose of establishing once for all time, the real principles of democracy. Although it is said that both

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanent Cures  
**Scrofula,**  
which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

**Salt Rheum,**  
a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

**Pimples,**  
which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

nations are purely mercenary in these movements, and are utterly disregarding the rights of the weaker races, the verdict of history will be, that these wars were only incidents in the march of a great race through the wilderness of misrule and ignorance towards the establishment of universal law.

## THE TRADE SCHOOL.

The ideas expressed in a communication, which appears in another column, regarding a trade school for Hawaiian boys, are excellent.

Mr. Auchmuty, one of the pioneers in this line of work, established a school of this kind in New York City some years ago. The boys were placed under competent instructors, and the evils of the prevailing apprenticeship were avoided. One of the first results of this training school was, that during a strike among the bricklayers, several boys who had been instructed in bricklaying for the period of six months only, were engaged, and their work was so satisfactory, they were paid the wages of men. For nearly twenty years the pupils of this school have obtained good situations.

Not the least of this kind of training is character building. The skilled hand, with a thinking head behind it, makes character. The instruction which the boys receive is rudimentary, but not stationary. Every blow of the hammer, with an object in view, makes the next blow more effective. The Hawaiian boys are capable of becoming good mechanics.

## NEW METHODS OF WAR.

If the accounts received from South Africa are correct, the Boers are finding out that since the hour in 1881, when they slaughtered the British troops at Majuba hill, the art of war has been largely revolutionized. At Majuba hill they marched up its slope on all sides and shot down the British as if they were rabbits. Now, they find the British in the possession, and skilled in the use of rapid firing guns, which have much longer ranges than the rifles and a small force of trained men can resist the advance of a much larger force. The Boers may surround the small British garrisons and cut off their supply, but quick and direct assault, without protection, is not possible. If the Boers are equally well equipped with rapid firing guns, the British will be under the same disadvantage.

If both sides are equally well equipped, the coming campaign, from the standpoint of military science, will be unusually interesting. But it is suggested by military authority, that while the Boers, like the American Indians, are expert with the rifle, they are not trained soldiers, led by educated officers. If this is true, they may not do themselves justice, however brave they are.

## GERMANS AND SAMOA.

Government Aims to Secure at Least Upolu Island.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Neueste Nachrichten declares that the Colonial Council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification. The National Zeitung, which confirms the statement of the Neueste Nachrichten, says: "This, however, is not the view of the Imperial Government, whose policy is directed now, as hitherto, to acquiring at least Upolu Island."

## JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is negotiating with the Cotton Spinners' Union on the subject of a bi-weekly service to Bombay. The spinners affirm that the present service is quite inadequate, as 300,000 tons of cotton are to be annually imported, instead of 150,000 tons as formerly. The former figure was reached last year. The N. Y. K. is known to be anxious to comply with the wish of the Union, but the government is to be consulted on the matter, as a question of subsidy is involved.—Nagasaki Press.

## GERMAN CHURCH

Officers Were Elected Yesterday.

New Church Will be Erected Near Corner of Beretania and Punchbowl Streets

(From Monday's Daily.)

Decisive steps were taken yesterday to organize a German Lutheran church. The gift of \$50,000 by Mr. Paul Isenberg was upon the condition that a church should be organized within one year.

The services of the Lutheran church were conducted yesterday in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. by Rev. Hans Isenberg. The audience was requested to remain after the services and there was a general conference on the subject. Mr. Hackfeld was selected as president of the meeting and Mr. C. du Roi as secretary. There were fifty-five persons present who took part in the proceedings. Thanks for the gift were presented in a resolution offered by Mr. Schaefer, stating that the proposition to organize a German Lutheran church was accepted. An election of trustees then took place. The following persons were elected: J. F. Hackfeld, president; F. A. Schaefer, 1st vice-president; H. W. Schmidt, 2nd vice-president; C. du Roi, secretary; H. A. Isenberg, treasurer; and P. Lemke, auditor. The trustees were then authorized to obtain a charter for the society and to secure a lot upon which the church should be built, and also consider the plans for the edifice. A lot has been secured already near the corner of Beretania and Punchbowl streets, and it will probably not be long before the construction of the edifice will be commenced.

## THE BOYS CLUBS TRADES SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor: An effort is being made to establish a Trades' School in connection with the Boys' Clubs. At present these clubs are weekly gatherings of native and half-white boys who are called together and drilled and otherwise instructed by various gentlemen who wish to do these boys good and keep them off the streets. As a further development of this central idea, it is proposed to erect a suitable building and teach the best-behaved and brightest boys to work wood in a practical manner, by which it is meant that they shall be taught in the manner of apprentices in the old English style, whose first efforts are always directed to the production of some article of utility, even from the first day they enter the workshop. And as the boy sees that his labor has a definite aim he will be encouraged to excel in skill, as the skillful worker gets the finer kinds of work to do, an emulation in production is set up that is entirely beneficial to the boy. Merely planning a piece of wood without an objective point is, in the opinion of practical men, unsatisfactory. To saw out, to plane, to mortise and tenon; in fact, to unite with others to produce an article of well-known use, is, to the average boy, fascinating in the extreme; and as industry directed into a proper channel is all that the natives need to become useful members of society, this movement to take hold of the boys and show them how to make an article of everyday use which will sell, will give them a chance to see how valuable the golden hours are that they are loafing away on the streets learning what?—To waste time and opportunity. A young loafer means an old bum every time.

This is a charitable idea, which will appeal to all. Further information on this scheme will be given by the courtesy of the press from time to time.

B. S. JAILEY.

## AN ENDORSEMENT.

Kealia, Kauai, H. I., June 22, 1899.  
Mr. H. P. Walton, Manager Peerless Preserving Paint Co.—Dear Sir: In September, 1896, you did nearly \$3,000 worth of work for us, under a three years' contract and I am pleased to testify to the fact that you kept your agreement to our satisfaction. We find that your paint gives better satisfaction than any we have tried on roofs, either shingle or iron, and as we are situated so near the sea the paint question is an important one for us. We realize that no paint will "kill rust," although the "Eureka people" guarantee to do so with their paint, and we have given them one-half mile of rusty track to experiment upon. We do not believe they can accomplish what they claim, although we hope so, as the world has been looking for such a paint for centuries.

We do believe that your paint will protect iron from rust along the seashore and will give it a good trial on our railroad track, which is situated between Anahola and Kapaa.

The proposition that I offered you and the Eureka people to each paint one mile of our track and we would pay the man whose paint was in the best condition at the end of the year, the price of the two miles fell through, as the Eureka people would not accept the proposition. If the Eureka people claim to have contracted with us for any work outside of the one-half mile of track mentioned above, they have no authority to make such statements, for such is not the case.

That we have given you another contract amounting to over \$3,000 is the best proof that we are satisfied with your paint and agreements.

Yours truly,  
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD  
Manager Makae Sugar Company.